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THE RESULT.

Governor Wilson wins the Presidency through the division of his natural opponents. He did not inspire enthusiasm or show himself a stronger candidate than Mr. Bryan. He owes his victory not to superior public confidence in himself or the Democracy, but to Mr. Roosevelt's desire to wreck the Republican party the instant he could not rule it. Inspired by overweening ambition and personal animosity, Mr. Roosevelt turned against the party which had given him the highest honors and through which he had obtained his marvellous hold on the popular imagination. Its leaders and policies were the leaders and policies which he had long commended, and he stood ready to take a nomination from it if he could. But when it declined to depart from its historic traditions of loyalty to representative government under fixed constitutional guarantees and an independent judiciary and take up radical and revolutionary doctrines which he had opposed along with it until he saw in them a suitable instrument of personal aggrandizement, he devoted his energies to tearing down the structure built by Lincoln, Seward, Grant, Garfield and McKinley which has ever been the home of liberty and constructive statesmanship. He has brought the party to defeat. Perhaps he takes pride in his achievement, conscious that the aspiring youth that fired the Episcopalian dome Outlines in fame the pious fool that raised it.

But in the eyes of the world such fame, with its trail of abandoned principles is a melancholy exchange for the universal admiration for a man who, after exercising the highest power in the Republic, achieving great things and performing great services, retired to private life commending to the people the wisdom of the tradition which forbade that he should again be President.

Mr. Taft in his defeat may justly feel satisfaction in having achieved something greater than a re-election. He has stood faithful to principle. He has held the Republican party true to its noble traditions. He has prevented the judicial power of the country from being made subservient to the changing whims of temporary majorities. He has preserved to the powerless the guarantees of personal liberty against the tyranny of passion. He has moved serene amid misrepresentation and abuse, discharging his duty as he saw it and refusing to do anything for spectacular political effect at a time when demagoguery was in demand. He will turn over to his successor the administration of a country whose laws were never before so well enforced, whose expenditures have been cut down, whose governmental methods have been systematized and made unprecedently efficient, whose general prosperity and happiness are at a high pitch. His trust is faithfully discharged.

As for Mr. Wilson, he has large if indefinite promises to redeem. He is to reduce the cost of living without reducing the stream of individual incomes. He is radically to cut down the tariff without injuring business. He is to abolish trusts and restore general competition. He is to carry out as a sacred pledge the radical platform which Mr. Bryan made for him at Baltimore. Behind him will be a Congress as undisciplined and hard to lead in sane paths as that which confronted Mr. Cleveland. His task is difficult. That he may perform it with credit to himself and honor to the country is our most sincere wish.

A MINORITY PRESIDENT.

Governor Wilson will enter the Presidency as the choice of a minority of the nation. His majority in the Electoral College will be built upon pluralities in the decisive states, in which a union of the natural Republican strength disclosed in the vote for Taft and Roosevelt would have defeated him. He seems merely to have held the Bryan vote of 1908, but in the face of Republican division that was sufficient to carry him to victory.

Governor Wilson will be the first Democratic President since the war to go into the White House as the agent of a minority. Leaving the minor parties out of consideration, Mr. Cleveland had a majority of the popular as well as the electoral vote in 1884 and in 1892, and in 1888 he had a small plurality of the popular vote, although losing in the Electoral College. It may not diminish the President-elect's confidence in his political destiny to reflect that he has received a mandate from less than half of the voters of the country, but it ought to make him more prudent about attempting to reverse settled national policies approved

at many elections and still adhered to by the majority of the electorate. The vote cast for the two protection candidates for President ought to counsel extreme moderation on his part as a smasher of tariffs.

THE STATE.

Murphy is to be congratulated upon his enemies. What with those "enemies" who always turn in and help him elect his ticket, conducting a mimic war on him eleven months out of the twelve, and with the other enemies who would rather fight each other than fight him, though he commands the favor of only a minority of the state, he now has everything in sight. He possesses the Legislature by such a majority that he might as well be said to have the whole thing. It is a vast pocket possession. And he has in the Governorship a man of Tammany training, with whom he has always hitherto got on comfortably. When the Progressives contemplate the result they should feel that their work in this state has been selfish and a failure. They have missed their aim to become one of the two leading parties, and thus out the Republican party from its column on the ballot and its share in the election machinery. And they have sacrificed the interests of the state, exposing it to another term of Tammany maladministration.

As for Mr. Sulzer, we hope he will be a better Governor than he has been candidate. He couldn't make a worse one than that. He has said that his only boss is under his own hat. Appearances were against him, however, and the Tribune has been forced to point that out for the benefit of the voters. The voters haven't paid much attention to appearances, and we hope they will be justified in their faith. If the new Governor proves that his hat contains his only boss the Tribune will be prompt to acclaim him for his courage and independence.

His abounding belief in his own destiny should not fill Mr. Sulzer with the notion that he is now on the road to the White House. That idea is a bad one for any man to have "under his hat." He has assured the voters several times during the present campaign that he is going to be Governor for four years and not merely for a single term. If he will add up the votes of his opponents and compare them with his own he will see that he will probably have to look a good deal better to the state at the end of his first term than he does now if he is to satisfy that ambition. Only a minority of the voters wanted him to be Governor, and the division of his opponents is not a safe thing for him to count on. He would do well to be content about how much "help" he acquires from Murphy. One thing the public is assured of is that Mr. Sulzer as Governor will furnish a lot of interesting reading matter. We sincerely hope it will all be to his credit.

CONGRESS "ON HIS HANDS."

The Democratic President-elect will have a Democratic Congress "on his hands." Mr. Cleveland deplored that misfortune when it overtook him in 1892. He evidently foresaw that his administration would be wrecked by the uncontrollable elements in the party in the two houses. It was completely wrecked within two years. Will history repeat itself? It is clear that the division of the normal Republican strength in so many states must not only enlarge the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, but also make the Senate Democratic. As President, Mr. Wilson will therefore have to face the problem of holding in check the radicals who are bent on reducing tariff duties to the point at which protection will vanish—a thing which they have been promising to do for years and which they will now try to do in spite of Mr. Wilson's discovery that a good Democrat can be against protection one day but for it another.

The country will watch with interest, and with not a little anxiety, his attempt to drive the team of wild horses which Mr. Cleveland failed to handle.

BALKAN AND OTHER ARMIES.

The success of the Balkan League over Turkey is abundantly explained by the immeasurably superior preparation of the former and the profound secrecy of that preparation until the very moment when it was revealed in the breaking of the storm of war. Yet there remains to be explained the astounding decline in efficiency of the Turkish army. Granted that it was taken by surprise, it might have rallied and made a far better showing than it did. It was probably equal if not actually superior to its assailants in numbers. Surely it should not have suffered itself to be driven like a flock of sheep. A generation ago the Turks were the most stubborn fighters in Europe. Now they have been put to rout as they themselves routed the Greeks in the war of a few years ago. The cause of this astounding "change of form" must be of interest to all students of military affairs and also of general sociology.

It does not appear that anything has happened since 1877 thus to transform the Turkish military character, unless it be the recent liberal revolution. The Hamidian era of ferocity and intolerance has been succeeded by an era of at least professed humanity and constitutional equality. Religious bigotry has also been so far abated as to permit the admission of Christians and other non-Mohometans to the army. It is worthy of inquiry whether the Christian levies have been as zealous as Moslems in fighting for the Caliph of Islam; and also whether there has been since the revolution a general slackening of faith and consequent waning of that fierce fanaticism which made Turkish soldiers of all the most fearless of death, the most audacious in attack and the most stubborn in defence.

There is also a pregnant suggestion of the possibility of similar surprises in other armies, if they should be put to the practical test, such as may cause some earnest heart-searching on the part of European general staffs. The Turkish army since the Russian war of 1877 has been under German instruction and organization, while at least some of the states of the Balkan

League have enjoyed the corresponding services of French officers. It would be unfitting, no doubt, to judge the efficiency of the armies of those great powers by the conduct of their pupils in the Near East, yet some thought of such judgment can scarcely be repressed. There will inevitably be speculation as to the manner in which the armies of the great military powers would acquit themselves in case of sudden war, and particularly those which have for many years been at peace, so that—as in Germany and Austria-Hungary—there is not a man or an officer who has ever so much as seen war save as a disinterested spectator, unless a few have served in petty operations against savages and in the Boxer business in China. Not for many a year has anything happened so well worth the consideration of the field marshals of Europe as this brief Balkan war.

OVER AT LAST!

What a blessing that it is over! The country has had nothing but politics for more than half a year, a violent clamor to which it was impossible to turn a deaf ear. It feels a good deal as Arizona felt a few weeks ago when some one proposed to recall its Governor. Arizona had had an election, full of controversy, in which it had adopted its constitution; another little later in which it had chosen its first state officers, another right after in which it had amended its constitution in which it had amended its constitution by inserting the excluded recall provision, not to mention a few extra as primaries, and was in the midst of the engrossing national campaign, when one of those persons who never know when they have had enough proposed that the Governor be recalled.

Word went forth that there was to be a recall. Petitions were drawn up and circulated. Just four persons signed the petitions, when, of a sudden, it all stopped. What happened to the circulator of the petitions and the four signers has not been disclosed. The worst is feared, for Arizona is given to direct action, and Arizona knew when it had had enough.

There are some things to be thankful for. The recall does not exist here, neither of officials nor of decisions; nor does the initiative. If they did and if some insatiable person should attempt to set one of them in motion now, would he be able to flee quickly enough?

REFORMING THEMSELVES.

The lesson of the simplifying of federal equity procedure by the Supreme Court of the United States is that court reform will come from the courts themselves. Congress has haggled four years over injunction legislation since the Republican party pledged itself to prevent abuses of that writ, and without reaching an agreement. It would probably have gone on four years more without accomplishing the end. The Supreme Court, in a few months, through a committee of its judges, has agreed upon reforms that will not only cure the improper use of the injunction but also save time and cut down the expenses of litigation.

The influence of this example will be powerful in correcting the law's delays. The most important factor in bringing about this result will be an aroused sense on the part of the courts of their obligation to improve existing conditions. What the Supreme Court has done other courts will feel that they must do. Nor does the responsibility end with the making of the laws. Where codes are controlled by the legislature their simplification will be most surely obtained when the courts take action and recommend changes which will serve to make justice less costly and clear the calendars. Fortunately there are signs everywhere that the courts are alive to their duty. We had in this city only recently a notable assertion of the authority of the bench to keep a trial moving in a businesslike way. It is through reforms that the independence of the judiciary will best be protected.

"NEWS FROM NOWHERE."

The fantastic rumor of a murder in the locker room at the Abraham & Straus store in Brooklyn, which the grand jury, after careful investigation, pronounces to be utterly without foundation, is an instance of the way curious popular delusions may get started. In this day most of the sins of Dame Rumor are blamed on the newspapers. But as a matter of fact, with all their errors, the newspapers are the principal enemies to the spread of such delusions. In the Middle Ages wicked invention, foolish imagination and ignorant misunderstanding spread unchecked and unanalyzed, and history is full of incidents of popular delusions, often amounting to crazes, growing out of perfectly baseless rumors. Such tales still spring up from nowhere. Every newspaper gets word of scores of them in the course of a year, inquires into them and leaves them to die a natural death, which they generally soon do in a community which looks to its newspapers as its source of information; whereas in one trusting to personal circulation of news, the rumors would spread unchecked.

In this case the rumor probably was started among the shopgirls in the establishment. It was not spread by any newspaper. On the contrary, their aid was invoked to discover its possible origin or basis, as was the grand jury's. Judge Fawcett, when discharging the jury, said: "It is little short of a crime that such a dastardly rumor has been spread," which is true if anybody really invented it in its circulating form. It is quite as likely, however, that it merely grew without malicious intent or conscious deception on the part of any person. Some "smart Alec" may have made some silly joke to the shopgirl, which her imagination may have transmuted. She may have overheard and misunderstood some conversation about something else and hysterically communicated her fears to a companion. Somebody may have had a nightmare and told her dream as a dream, only to have the dream part lost sight of in its repetition from one ignorant and excitable person to another. Or she may herself have

thought the dream was a reality and asked somebody else about it.

So rumor starting from nothing without any evil intent may spread. But to-day, thanks to the machinery of publicity, it cannot spread and become a settled conviction, as it once did. Myth-making does not flourish where responsible chroniclers of news are constantly applying the acid test of fact to rumor. But the widespreading of this tale, not by the printed page, but by word of mouth, suggests to the student of the psychology of delusions that in spite of education the line between fact and fancy is even now only a little less hazy than it was in the Middle Ages to the minds of many perfectly honest persons.

Anyway, we are all Americans.

The "flapback" wasn't in the weather yesterday.

The independence of the judiciary has withstood the attacks of the Bull Moose.

Perhaps Mr. Wilson will now be able to decide whether he believes in protection as set forth in the Taft Republican platform of 1908 or tariff for revenue only as set forth in the Bryan Democratic platform of 1912. The necessity for facing both ways has now passed.

This is Landslide Day, Bull Moose Day. Make no mistake about it.—New York Press.

"Now what do you think of your Uncle Mun (sey)?"

We congratulate Mr. Oscar Straus on the success of his efforts to free the government of New York from subjection to boss rule. The defeat he has inflicted on "Boss" Murphy is monumental.

How long will "The New York World" continue to "regard" Mr. Sulzer as an "avowed anti-Tammany man"?

To-day, in the cold gray light of the morning after, how hopelessly silly would sound some of those impassioned campaign speeches which last week seemed so thrilling!

The no-third term tradition has not yet been outgrown.

The country will have to run four years on a "single track" basis.

For Secretary of State, Colonel William J. Bryan or Colonel George Harvey.

That mourning border around the Bull Moose head was an inspiration. It was the most appropriate emblem possible for the Progressive party.

The odds makers were the best prophets after all.

Long ago Jeffrey spoke disrespectfully of the Equator; repeatedly in recent years there have been almost flippant references to the Sacred Codfish; and now in Boston itself there are disparaging words spoken about Beans. Are we to have no illusions, not to say ideals, left?

The description of Turkey as "The Sick Man of Europe" is commonly attributed to Nicholas I. of Russia, who used some such expression to the British Ambassador in 1853. But Voltaire had used it before, in writing to Catherine II; still earlier, Montesquieu had employed it in his "Persian Letters," and far back of that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had written to James II that "Turkey is like the body of an old man crazed with vices, which puts on the appearance of health though near its end." The description in that case was more correct than the implied prophecy.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Strange as it may seem," says a Paris letter, "France has joined the forces which are at war against the undraped statue. The objection of American prudish to a beautiful Bacchante was not the first exhibition of Boston's sentiment on that subject, and it caused less surprise in artistic circles than the order which halted the erection of 'Insufficiently draped' statues on a theatre in Germany. But now even France objects. Epstein's memorial to Oscar Wilde must have troubled before it can be placed in Piere la Chaise, for which historical place it was intended."

"What is meant by graft?" said the inquiring foreigner.

"Graft," said a resident of a great city, "is a system which ultimately results in compelling a large portion of the population to apologize constantly for not having money and the remainder to explain how they got it."—Washington Star.

The use of alcohol is receiving some hard knocks these days. A prominent railway system, not content with the general rule heretofore in force on railways forbidding employees to drink while on duty, now forbids employees to indulge at all in drinking out of employment hours, or in any other conduct which will impair their health or make them less alert and less capable while on duty. The owner of one of the nation's pet—a prominent baseball team—announces that moderation in drinking is not sufficient; the players on his team must leave alcohol entirely alone and abandon cigarettes. "The Journal of the American Medical Association" thinks that the time may come when every man to whom the life and safety of others are intrusted may be expected or even required to be as abstemious as ball players and railway employees.

Bank Teller—How is it you deposit nothing but pennies and nickels?

little injury, and after recalling to the jury the evidence showing that his client had paid the Italian's doctor's bill, and a salary while he was laid up, said: "And now, gentlemen of the jury, I think my learned adversary has taken undue advantage of your and my ignorance of those foreign phrases. Now just what they had to do with the case I don't know, but I know a few myself, and so that he'll have nothing on me, I'm going to use them. And here they are: Sic semper tyranni! E. Pluribus Unum! and last, but not least, Erin go Bragh!"

"We artists are certainly an improvident lot."

"How now?"

"Here I've let autumn catch me with out any red or yellow paint."—Pittsburgh Post.

JAMAICA AND CANADA

Sir Alexander Swettenham Explains His Policy.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: If the annexed cutting correctly reproduces an article in your newspaper, you will allow me to point out to your readers that you have misrepresented my views, which were explained in a letter to "The Gleaner" some months ago. I urged the political connection of Jamaica with Canada, not "as the only sure way of saving the island from being swallowed up by Uncle Sam," but as a means of insuring the prosperity of the colony, and securing for it proper consideration when a naval contribution was being exacted and the mother country was in distress. I did not warn the Jamaicans that reciprocity would be the first fatal step toward annexation, or write that the United States had never established relations of commercial reciprocity without a thought of political ends; but that I did suggest in explanation of the fact that the United States Senate in 1900-01 had rejected no less than eleven treaties of reciprocity approved by the President, with places in the West Indies, that the Senate was known in America to be unwilling to exchange to small places in this hemisphere commercial advantages for anything short of political ascendancy, and I quoted Cuba and Porto Rico as examples and the reason (so imprudently divulged) for offering Canada valuable terms of reciprocity.

May I add that I think you are mistaken in supposing that the experience of social conditions at Panama of Jamaican negroes has shown them to be far preferable to any they have ever known in this colony. Your obedient servant, ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM, Gordon Town, Jamaica, Oct. 26, 1912.

A CONVALESCENT HOME

Needs of the Institution at Summit, N. J.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The first home to be opened in the United States for the care of the convalescent poor was the Fresh Air and Convalescent Home at Summit, N. J., founded twenty-five years ago. It is beautifully situated among the hills of Northern New Jersey at an elevation of 600 feet and commands an extended view. No city noise or dust can come to the ears and throats of those children who come from hospitals or sick rooms. The little thin, pale faces grow plump and rosy there under the care of an efficient household, mother, who, with her two assistants (one of whom is a trained nurse), keeps the children happy while maintaining perfect order, and teaches them many lessons in self-control and better living.

The home is made up at present of four buildings, the main house, a school, a play pavilion and an infirmary, besides a stable. In the summer it accommodates eighty children, but in the winter only fifty. At present its managers and friends are eager for a greater use to be made of this institution. At all times of the year it has been necessary to turn aside applications from pitifully needy cases because all the free beds were filled and money could not be found to pay the board (\$3 a week each), which it is necessary to ask in order to carry on the work. In the winter this is particularly distressing, and many children who might stay until a more perfect cure is effected must return to their homes. These children who come in the winter need not fear falling behind in their studies, as a daily school is carried on.

The endowment of a free bed in perpetuity is \$3,000, and of a summer bed for four months is \$500. The support of a bed for a year is \$150 and for three months in the summer is \$40. Smaller gifts from those unable to give so generously are gladly received and used for the same purpose, to bring back health and strength to poor little suffering human beings who have not had a fair chance to gain it for themselves.

The work is principally for New York City, and the home must look there for financial support, though the Summit friends have always liberally aided it. Gifts would be most gratefully received and can be sent to the president, Mrs. W. de Forest or to the treasurer pro tem, George H. Hodonopy.

MRS. GEORGE M. GRANT, Chairman Press Committee, Summit, N. J., Nov. 1, 1912.

DR. HOLMES'S SERMON.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: May I so far appeal to your courtesy and sense of fair play as to ask for sufficient space, even on the morning following election, to express my regret at the editorial which you print this morning in reference to the somewhat exceptional circumstances at my church on Sunday last, and to correct the misinformation upon which that editorial is based? I am free to confess that I was troubled by the situation on Sunday, and the frank discussion of a campaign in the presence of one of the chief leaders involved—and that one the President of the nation—could be a pleasant experience neither to the preacher nor to the listener. The fact that the sermon was wholly along idealistic lines, discussed principles and not men nor platforms, and had no particular reference, either friendly or hostile, to the President, did not alter the essential embarrassment of the occasion, as I think any one who is human will see. The story, however, that I thought of dropping my sermon and substituting another at the last moment, or wanted to do so, is an invention of the same reporter who interpreted the sermon as a "Bull Moose" discourse. I agree with you most emphatically that a minister should address to particular persons in his audience, and I may perhaps be pardoned for believing that under circumstances which may be regarded as constituting a test I did exactly this thing. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York, Nov. 5, 1912.

SKIRTS AND EUCLID.

From The Springfield Republican. Word comes from Paris that skirts are not to be made wider. It is not contended, however, that they are to be made narrower, that would be contrary to Euclid, who says that the outside cannot be smaller than the inside.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

St. Matthew's Church at Bedford, N. Y., will be the scene to-day of the wedding of Miss Helen Fargo Squiers to William Astor Drayton, son of J. Coleman Drayton, and a grandson, therefore, of the late Mrs. William Astor. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast given by the bride's aunt, Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter, at her country place at Katonah, N. Y. Miss Squiers is a daughter of the late Herbert G. Squiers, who was United States Minister in Panama and in Cuba. The bride will be given away by her brother, Bard M. Squiers, and will have no attendants, while C. Gouverneur Hoffman will be the best man.

The Duke of Newcastle is sailing at the end of this week for New York, to spend the winter and early spring in this city, with friends in Philadelphia and in Florida, in accordance with his custom for eight or ten years past. He will, as usual, make his headquarters at the Metropolitan Club while in town. The Duchess of Newcastle remains in England, and will be for the next few months at Clumber, the duke's country place in Notts.

Mrs. Waldorf Astor is booked to sail to-morrow on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, to rejoin her husband in England.

Mrs. and Mrs. Arthur Coppell arrive in town to-day from their place at Tenafly, N. J.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson has arrived in town from Newport for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville, who are now at the St. Regis, are booked to sail on November 23 for Paris, and afterward Switzerland, where they have a country place at St. Legier, above Montreux, on the Lake of Geneva.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, having sold their house in Fifth avenue, will spend the winter at their place at Madison, N. J. The marriage of their daughter, Miss Helen Langdon, to Thomas Ellis Brown, Jr., it has just been announced, will take place in her debut spring. Miss Langdon made her debut two winters ago. She is a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry E. Montgomery, rector of the Church of the Incarnation. Her fiancé is a civil engineer, graduated from Columbia last year, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Brown of this city. Mrs. Brown was Miss Florence Bleeker.

Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell has arrived in town from Rhode Island and is at the St. Regis for the winter.

Invitations have been issued by the president and trustees of the Metropolitan Art Museum for a reception on the evening of Thursday, next week.

Baron von Reibnitz, of the German Embassy at Washington, arrived at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday.

Sir Algernon and Lady Firth, who arrived here on Monday from England, are staying at the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrived in town yesterday from Newport, and will be at the Hotel Vanderbilt for the next few weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott and Miss Sophie Mott have arranged to spend the winter at Khartoum, and are sailing at the end of the month for Egypt.

Mrs. James Russell Soley has arrived in town from Long Island and is at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler will give a theatre party, followed by a supper at

Sherry's, to-morrow week for her son, J. Couper Lord.

"Chansons en Crinoline," a series of morning entertainments consisting of pantomime songs and dances, will be given again this week at the Plaza, under the management of Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth, on Thursdays, December 5, December 19 and January 3. Miss Adeline Genee will appear at the first performance.

AT NEWPORT.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Newport, Nov. 5.—Many cottagers came here to-day to vote. Among them were Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and his son, Robert L. Gerry; Henry C. White, Loyal Phelps Carroll and Peter Goulet Gerry.

A large dinner party was entertained this evening by Miss Louise Ward McAllister at her cottage. The guests were taken later to the newspaper offices, where they saw the election returns.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Samuel Willets, left here for New York to-day on the private car Wayfarer, owned by Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman will leave here to-morrow for Hot Springs. They will make one or two stops on the way, and will arrive in Providence the latter part of the month to spend the winter.

Kenneth P. Budd and J. Gordon Douglas have returned to New York, after being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Beekman. Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs entertained a luncheon party at Bethan to-day.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson has closed her season, and with her family has gone to New York.

The Breakers, the home of Mrs. Vanderbilt, will be closed shortly, and Mrs. Vanderbilt will go to New York to spend the winter.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke has closed her season, and is preparing to sail on Thursday for France. She will spend the winter in Paris.

Mrs. Luther Kountze, who broke her hip last summer, left here this evening for New York.

Mrs. Richard Gambrell has returned to New York, where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. George B. de Forest is in New York for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Julia McCarty Little have returned to New York, after spending the late season here.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson have returned to New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Lenox, Nov. 5.—Charles S. Mellen went to New Haven to-day to vote. Richard C. Dixey went to Boston and Bay State to New York to cast their ballots.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Field Bishop made the ascent of Mount Greylock, the highest mountain in the state, this afternoon, in Mr. Bishop's automobile. They have lately motored over the Pyrenees and over the Balkans, and Mr. Bishop wanted to test the pleasures of American mountain climbing.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, who has been in Stockbridge for a few days, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Iverson Parsons, who have been at their villa, Bonnie Brae, Stockbridge, have returned to New York.

Mrs. Clinton A. Wright and Miss Fanny T. Turnbull, who have been in Stockbridge for the season, will return to Baltimore by automobile on Thursday.

Mrs. John Zimmerman will return to New York to-morrow. Her sister, Miss Clementine Furness, after closing Edgecomb Villa, will go to New York on Thursday.

W. T. Procter, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Procter.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig closed their cottage to-day and returned to New York.

E. R. THOMAS WEDDED

Miss Elizabeth R. Finley His Bride at Newport.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Newport, R. I., Nov. 5.—In the presence of a few relations and friends, at Land's End, the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman, Miss Elizabeth R. Finley, daughter of Mrs. Henry H. Finley, of New York, and Edward R. Thomas were married this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. S. Straight, of Providence. He is a retired Baptist clergyman, who was mentioned as being likely to officiate at the marriage of Colonel John Jacob Astor and Miss Force. He was engaged several days ago, and came here this morning, going directly to the Beekman home.

At the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Beekman, the latter a sister of Mr. Thomas; Mrs. Samuel R. Thomas, mother of the bridegroom; Mrs. Finley, mother of the bride; Mrs. Louis L. Lordiard and Mrs. Campbell, sisters of Mr. Beekman, and Lawrence Jacob, of New York, friends of the bride.

Neither the bride nor bridegroom was attended by her mother. The bride was attended in an attractive travelling suit of blue, with hat to match. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room of the Beekman home, which was decorated with chrysanthemums and autumn leaves. After a bridal luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Thomas went by automobile to Boston. It is thought they are to sail for Europe within a week. They will make their home in Paris.

ROBERTS-TILLINGHAST.

Iello, Long Island, Nov. 5.—Edward Roberts, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Mary Martin Tillinghast, widow of Morgan Tillinghast, were married at noon to-day in St. Mark's Church here. The Rev. William H. Garth, rector of the church, officiated. The bride and bridegroom were unattended, and only about twenty immediate relatives of the two families were present. After a luncheon at Huntington House, the Tillinghasts, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts left here on an afternoon train on a honeymoon trip. They will live in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Tillinghast was Miss Mary Martin. She lived for a time in Philadelphia and was prominent socially there. Her husband died about three years ago, and since then she had been a permanent resident here, having purchased the Dr. Abel Huntington place at Main street and Ocean avenue.

Mr. Roberts is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs